Later News from Payne's Command Received.

A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT PRICE

Captain Dodge's Company with the Beleaguered Command.

UNEASINESS OVER MERRITT'S SILENCE.

Strength of the Utes in Their Mountain Fastnesses.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 7, 1879. At last there is news from Payne's command con, siderably later than that received by Rankin, the first courier. Thornburgh's battle with the Utes egan on the morning of the 29th, and ceased, so far as was known by the scout, at eight P. M., he leaving the field at midnight. Now comes a letter from Lieutenant Price, in command of the small body of infantry left by Thornburgh about eighty miles this ide of the scene of the engagement.

LIEUTENANT PRICE'S LETTER.

Price's letter is to his wife at Fort Steele. It was written on the morning and evening of the 3d inst., office at Snake River, on the same day. This letter which has just been shown your regular correspond int at Rawlins by the commanding officer at Fort

Thank God the cavalry are all right. They have been joined by fifty men of the Ninth cavalry. the company referred to is of the colored cavalry. inder Captain Dodge, fears for the safety of which have been entertained for some time. Lieutenant Price's letter also states that with his force of thirtywo men and rifles he would be able to stand off at least 250 Indians. The safety of his own command med therefore assured.

As to his confidence respecting Payne's force, it must be considered that his news is possibly three days later—that is, three days after the 29th of September, when Rankin left, for man in this country could easily ride the distance between the two camps in one day. How he received the news is left to conjecture. It seems improbable that Payne sent it to Price officially, else Price would have forwarded more details. It is supposed here that it was brought to Price by a trader named Taylor, on Mill River, the scene of the fight, who is known to have come this way as far as Dixon, when

The delay in the receipt of Price's letter by his wife is ascribed to an exceedingly bad mail service. The letter should have reached Fort Steele two days

Dave Lambert, a ranchman from White Sulphur Springs, forty-five miles from Rawlins, has just ar rived. He reports that a man named Trotter ettler on Yampa or Bear rivers came to White Sulphur Springs last night, and said there were hostile Utes between Bear and Snake rivers. At point also between Payne's and Price's commands Protter says that firing was heard up to the time of is departure, indicating continuous fighting night and day since the 29th, when Rankin left. According to Trotter the company of colored troops from the Ninth cavalry reached Payne on Friday last.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONCERNING THE FIGHT ON MILK CREEK-LETTER OF THE WIPE OF AN INDIAN TRADER-LARGE LOSS OF THE INDIANS -CURRENT REPORTS REGARDING THE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 DENVER, Col., Oct. 7, 1879. A letter was received here to-day from Mrs. Peck, wife of an Indian trader on Muddy Creek, giving ome details of the battle on the 29th ult. It says battle lasted from ten o'clock in morning till dark, when the Indians great loss. Thornburgh, ten nlisted men, the wagon master, a courier and the heriff were killed. The Indians first killed the horses and mules to prevent the retreat of the troops, who had not more than five sound animals carrying in Indian annuities. The letter was written on the 4th, but nothing had been heard from the all the agency people were killed. "Everybody is she says, "to go in, and none have come out." There were twenty-five soldiers wounded and Dr. Grimes badly. though performing his duties with great effort. Her husband lost \$5,000 in stores. No fears are entertained on Bear and Snake Creeks now.

Reports from the Middle Park indicate that it is clear of Indians, though armed men are gathered at Hot Springs and at Steamboat Springs It is reported here that Indians have made their ap pearance in South Park and near Breckenridge, and that the old town of Montgomery was burned, though the report is not credited.

There is a demand for arms on all sides. A despatch from General Pope says he will leave to-morand 50,000 rounds of ammunition shipped from Cheyenne. General Hatch tolegraphs Governor Pitkin that he has arrived at Alamous, and will endeavor the first thing to protect settlers. The Governor advises that cavalry be sent first to Lake City, Silverton and Oursy, and a despatch from Lake City to the Governor says :-

At a citizens' meeting last night a committee of safety was appointed and a citizens' company organized. We have plenty of men. but are without arms and ammunition. want one hundred stand of arms and plenty of am munition. Give us the arms and the Utes and San

THE NEWS COMMUNICATED BY GENERAL CROOK TO GENERAL SHERIDAN-THE SAFETY OF PRICE AND PAYNE AND DODGE'S COMPANY

CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1879.

The first news from the besieged Captain Payne was received to-day. It was meagre, but it will be read with interest. It was contained in the follow-ing despatch to General Sheridan from General

General Sheridan:—A letter from Lieutenant Price, dated eight P. M. of the 3d, has been received. He had seen no Indians. The cavalry were holding their positions and he thought Dodge's company of the Ninth cavalry had joined them. He expected that reinforcements would reach him next day. No news from Merrit's command. einforcements would reach fills next day wa from Merritt's command. GEORGE B. CROOK, General Commanding.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S THEORY. General Sheridan locates Price's commandat Fortieation Crook, about eighty miles to the south of Milk Creek, where the fight occurred, and on the road leading from the White River agency to Rawlins. odge's command with a wagon train had left Rock Creek on the road from Denver to Rawlins, and niarched west to the junction of the road with the road sent his wagon train north to meet Price, and with is company had hurried south to the relief of Payne. The despatch says that the cavalry were poiding their position, and the cavalry spoken of is the remnant of Thornburgh's command under Payne. It is to be inferred that they are safe.

PROBABLE PLIGHT OF THE INDIANS. Milk River, where the fight occurred, is just on the northern border of the Indian reservation, and ridan says:-"There may not be an Indian within a hundred miles of the place now. They have no doubt gone south into the moun-

tains, where it is almost impossible for the troops to follow."

APPEALS FROM THE CITIZENS OF COLORADO FOR ARMS-A CHARACTERISTIC PROMISE PROM

A special despatch from Denver, Col., says:—
"It is a curious fact that, though the Indian scare prevails throughout the State, no casualties have been reported since the Thornburgh fight. Governor Pitkin, appealing to General Pope for aid, says he needs 50,000 rounds of ammunition; that despatches from Leadville say the Indians are driving the miners from camps within thirty miles of there, and that he had ordered picked riflemen sent to defend the had ordered picked riflemen sent to defend the settlers and would hold the military at Leadville until it is ap-parent what the Indians intend to do. The Governor says there are no government troops at Denver and that he receives appeals for arms and troops which he cannot supply. General Pope telegraphs that he will cover the country with troops within twenty-four hours. Nobody knows at present what the In-dians are doing. It is believed, however, that the

UNEASINESS IN ARMY CIRCLES OVER NOT HEAR-ING FROM MERRITT - FEARS THAT COURIERS HAVE BEEN INTERCEPTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1879. Another day has passed without receiving any news from the beleaguered command of Captain Payne or from the force sent out under Colonel Merritt. The quotation telegraphed from the letter Merritt. The quotation telegraphed from the serve of Lieutenant Price to his wife does not give the slightest satisfaction to the army officials here in Washington. If Colonel Merritt's command arrived at Milk Creek on Saturday last the question is asked how it is that over three days have passed without hearing a word from him If the Indians have gone it is of the utmost im portance that General Sheridan should know the ct, that he may move the troops already ordered to different points to intercept the White River Utes If they have surrendered it is also important that it should be known at the earliest moment, that the present orders putting so many companies under marching orders may be countermanded and the expense necessarily attending such move ments may be stopped.

NO NEWS NOT GOOD NEWS.

The protracted silence does not, army officers.say, give hope that "No news is good news." Fortification Creek, where Lieutenant Price was left with his command, could easily be reached from Milk Creek in twelve hours, and from thence cou could ride on fresh horses to Raw-in at least fourteen hours. There in which Colonel Merritt found Captain Payne's command, and it is said that if news is not received by to-morrow noon the probability is that the couriers have been intercepted, and orders will be given to send from Rawlins immediately a force sufficient to make the line of couriers unbroken into the country of the hostile Indians.

THE UTE IN HIS MOUNTAIN FASTNESSES-CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY-EFFECTS UPON THE UNACCLIMATED-THE SEASONS IN "THE RANGE" -A TROUBLESOME POE.

It has been asserted that the savages who are now n revolt against the government are an equal foc, man for man, to the troops sent against them. This is true and it is not true, and the "Yes" or "No" depends upon surroundings and circumstances. In an open country, within reason able distance from even the outposts of civilization, 100 well equipped and provisioned soldiers would easily vanquish five times that number of In In a wilder region, further from the base of supplies, the odds would be even in case of equal numbers; but in the fastnesses, among the crags and chasms cauyous of the Bocky Mountains, a band of 1,000 rampant redskins would prove a serious and troublesome ice to half the standing army. The reasons for this are found in the character of the country, the caractic and atmospheric peculiarities of the region, and the nature, habits, knowledge and acclimatization of the enemy we have to deal with.

Any one who has visited the wonderful land which lies "over the range" knows how impossible it is to put on paper a description which shall give the reader anything like a realizing conception of the country. The immense beight of the hills and loftier crags and peaks, the seemingly immeasurable depth of chasms and canyons, the wonderful expansion of distances, the color and character and density of brush and timber, all unite in forming a veritable terra iscognita totally unlike anything which lies this side the Missouri River. The fandue to volcanic action, of which evidences appear at every turn. Great chiffs of lava ridge the parks, and the same substance is found intruded between strata of other rock, split asunder by the convulsions which made these mountains untold centuries ago, and he who is venturesome enough to climb the giddy heights will every now and then come upon the well defined crater of an extinct volcano. I have seen fossils-unmistakable sea shells-dug from heights ten or eleve thousand feet above tidewater, unquestionably nut there by the upheaval which lifted these lofty ranges from depths below the sea. From 200 miles east from the White River Agency, extending north into the British possessions, south far down into Mexico and westward almost to the Pacific a not work of ranges, whose peaks tower from ten to fourteen thousand feet above sea level-from two to six or seven thousand the narrow valleys between them-are the Rocky Mountains. Although the great "divide" which parts the waters flowing into the two great oceans termed "the Snowy Range" it is not proper to speak of the Rockys as a "range" in the sense that the term may be applied to the Green Mountains or the Alleghanies. They are rather a succession of interwoven ranges, extending north and south the whole length of the Continent. and almost a thousand miles from east to west, I doubt if the hundredth part of the territory included within their boundaries is capable of tillage. to say nothing of climatic difficulties. But the whole region abounds with the best imaginable hiding places for thousands of fugitives, and almost insurable passes between the reaks are of some eleven thousand feet elevation, while many others, which must be crossed to reach certain districts, are much higher; and all of them impassable for six or seven months of the year except on snow shoes. As the sun advances higher and higher north of the Equator these great snow barriers are gradually dissolved, and, running down the steep declivities in thousands of mountain rivulets, are gathered in the valleys in foaming torrents, toaring through numberless inaccessible canyons, unbridged and unfordable, except at rare intervals. There is but one bridge across the Grand River—that at Hot Sulphur Springs—in all the Middle Park; not one over the North Platte in the whole North Park. Wagon roads are almost as infrequent, and such as there are, are, in very many places, little better than none at all. A maze of trails, however, webs the whole region, perplexing and misleading the stranger, but as familiar to the roving Aborigmes as the streets of New York to the native gomin, who roams all over the island without ever looking at the signs at street corners, which he could not-read if he did. There is hardly any level ground, seared yone acre in ten thousand. The whole country is up and down, with such steep ascents and sharp declivities as cannot well be magined by those who have not seen them. thousand feet elevation, while many others, which

as cannot well be imagined by those who have not seen them.

Forage.

Short, nutritious, wild mountain grasses grow in profusion in the valleys and on the hills, and even cover the lofty mountain tops, far above timber line, wherever they happen not to be naked rock. These grasses, unlike those of lesser allitudes, cure on the ground, and after their life goes out retain the properties of hay. Subsistence for animals is, therefore, abundant so long as it is not covered with snow or the country be not burned over; in that case the transportation of forage becomes one of the most serious and expensive obstacles to invasion. The opportunities for ambuscade are simply endless, and our wily foeman can steal all around an advancing army and count the soldiers with estimate the supplies with little danger of discovery, with the knowledge how and where to hide and slink away if he be observed.

CLIMATE.

and where to hide and silbk away if he be observed.

CLIMATE.

Scarcely less noticeable and important are the peculiarities of atmosphere and climate. The altitude of Denver is not nearly that of the country of which we are speaking, "over the range." But even there, at an elevation of about a mile above New York, there is a remarkable and

impressive difference in the air as it affects the sight and breathing, and, through the latter, the physical energies and powers of cadurance. Pike's Peak can be distinctly seen from the Kansas Pacific Railway at a distance of 175 miles—twenty-five miles further than from New York to Albauy. And the same noble mountain, eighty-five miles away in the southwest, and the equally majestic Long's Peak, sixty-five miles off toward the northwest, are as clearly visible from Denver as the Catskills from Kiugston. Indeed, the "foot hills" which first break through the monotonous level of the great plains, preparing the way for the more majestic peaks of the "snowy range," do not seem more than four or five miles from Denver, though in reality you must travel nearly thrice that distance to reach them, and I imagine Rowell or Merritt would find great difficulty in making the journey at a "go-as-you-please" schedule until they had become acclimated and used to the light air. While I cannot say that one can see any further or more distinctly in still loftier altitudes, I can testify that the effect upon the lungs and the general enervation increases as you go higher. When I first crossed the Berthond Pass, in June, 1878, I found at that elevation (II,330 feet), a whole nest of bumble bees singing in my cars, and had difficulty in dragging one foot after the other. When I returned some months later and ascended the summit of Mount Flora, which looms up from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher, which looms up from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher, which looms up from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher, which looms up from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher, which looms up from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher, which looms up from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher, which is that until after a year or two of residence in those altitudes it is impossible for man or beast to endure much exertion. Two or three miles walk or the ascent of a hill, even such as would not be extraor-

much exertion. Two or three miles' walk or the ascent of a hill, even such as would not be extraordinary in this part of the country, compels one to sit down and rest.

HARD WINTERS.

The winters come early and stay late, and are intensely severe. The mercury often sinks to the point of solidity, and the snew fells three, four and five fect on the level in the valleys, while on the mountains and passes there is no telling its depth. The few scattered settlers and trappers and miners can only visit each other on snowshoes, and are obliged to lay in supplies for at least six months overy fall before "the range shuts up."

But this wonderful and inaccessible country—so full of peril and hardship to the white man—is the home of the Indian. He has climbed those crags from childhood and knows every trail and ford. He has learned to measure those heights and distances with eyes which can see an approaching enemy miles and miles away, while the observation in unsuspected and the signals which telegraph his coming from peak to peak are little dreamed of. He is as tamiliar with every nook and corner of this rough, wild maze for hundreds of miles in every direction from his agency as any tarmer's boy of sporting proclivities is with the weods and glens and thickets which lie within ton miles of his paternal acres. The light air has no depressing influence upon his powers and endurance, for he has run and leaped and climbed and hunted in it all his life. He does not suffer from the cold and snow, for he has learned to endure and protect himself against them winter after winter. He clothes himself in furs, and goes forth fearlessly in the roughest weather, or wraps himself in buffalo or bear skins and sleeps warm and comfortable when the mercury is out of sight. Practice has taught him to go for days without eating and if it is not convenient to cook the game he lives on he will take it raw with equal relish. For all practical purposes there is no limit to the number of his ponies, strong of limb and sure-footed, fleet as t

He who fights and runs away, Lives to fight another day.

Lives to fight another day.

Lives to fight another day.

Lives to fight place and vanish, only to reappear again at the right place and moment—with all nature for his ally and his wild love of freedom for his instigation, he is likely to prove a much more formidable and expensive adversary than I fear our government or people imagine.

SPOTTED TAIL AND SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1879. The attention of Secretary Schurz was to-day called to a recently published letter of Mr. T. H. Tibbles, the organizer of the Eastern agitation in regard to the Poncas. In that letter Mr. Tibbles, writing from the Santoe Agency and upon the alleged authority of "an accredited Indian runner," gives currency to a story that Spotted Tail had accused the Secretary, in a speech made to him, of having murdered a great many Indians—namely, those that were sent to the Indian Territory, &c. Mr. Schurz pronounces the whole story a pure falsification from beginning to end, without the least shadow of truth, and so absurd an invention that it can scarcely be attributed to an intelligent "Indian runner."

# MISSIONARY MEETING.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1879. The American Board of Commissioners for For-eign Missions, the oldest of the mission boards, beouth Church, President Mark Hopkins, LL.D. in the chair, assisted by William E. Dodge, vice

The attendance was very large, 1,500 being entertained by the committee, and 3,000 in all being present. Among the distinguished persons in attendance were:-Ex-Governor Horaco Fairbanks, of Vermont; Ex-Governor W. B. Washburn, of Massachusetts; J. G. Foote, of Iowa; E. B. Gillett, of Massachusetts; N. G. Clark, D. D., of Boston; E. S. W. Blatchford, Chicago; James W. Scoville, Chicago; E. B. Webb, D. D., Boston; F. A. Noble, D. D., Chicago; President I. W. Andrews, Ohio; President I. L. Chapin, Wisconsin; Rev. Z. Eddy, Detroit: av-Governor Hawley, Connecticut; General J. B. Lake

I. L. Chapin, Wisconsin; Rev. Z. Eddy, Detroit; ex-Governor Hawley, Connecticut; General J. B. Lake Chicago; Judge Samuel Miller, Connecticut; President William W. Patton, Washington, D. C.; Philo Parsons, Detroit; Colonel C. F. Hammond, Chicago, and many others.

Secret.ry Aiden read the report of the home department. During the year six corporate members have died. Twenty-six new missionaries, seven of them ordained, have been sent out, and twenty-five, after a temporary absence, have returned to their fields. The women's board have contributed \$73,957 04 to the treasury, the donations amounted to \$283,627, a falling off of \$87,175. The amount received from legacies was \$61,331, which was \$43,029 less than the amount received last year. There was received from the permanent fund \$6,008. The total income for the year, exclusive of the extraordinary Otis legacy of \$80,734, was \$337,926. The total expenditure of the Otis legacy—\$750,000—one-third be given to educational work, one-third to the enlargement of present fields and one-third to new missions, especially in Central Africa.

Secretary Clark read the annual survey of the mission fields, showing the following statistics:—Number of stations, 75; out stations, 598; whole number of missionaries from this country, 394; native preachers and helpers, 1,170; number of pages printed, 8,030,030; number of enurches maintained, 231, with 14,675 members; of these 2,034 members were added during the last year, a larger number than for any one of thirty years before. Notwithstanding war and famine abroad and diminished contributions at home, the outlook was never more encouraging.

The afternoon meeting closed with a stirring ad-

The afternoon meeting closed with a stirring address by Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago.

In the evening the annual sermon was preached by President George F. Magoun, of fowa, in Plymouth Church, from the text, Matt., xxviii., 18, 19—subject, "The Power of Chaist Our Warrant to Evangelize the World."

Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, of Rhode Island, also preached, in the First Presbyterian Church, from the text Matt., xxviii ch., xx v., subject, "The motives to the great commission." Both sermons were able and eloquent, and the large audiences were deeply interested.

# THE WISE BALLOON.

ST. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7, 1879. Louis Faber, an engineer on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, states that while taking water at Miller's Station a week ago on Sunday night he observed a large balloon directly overhead night he observed a large balloon directly overlead, which he judged was less than a mile away. It was driving rapidly along in a northeasterly direction toward Lake Michigan, which is only acif a mile from the station. John Bulla, his fireman, states that he also saw the balloon, and with Faber watched it until it sailed out of sight. They told the operator at Forty-third street of the matter the same night. It was undoubtedly the Wise balloon.

# BOYTON IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BRISTOL, Oct. 7, 1879.

Paul Boyton arrived at twenty minutes past four this afternoon, having been on the river since leav-ing Plymouth, sixteen miles above here, at six o'clock this morning. Owing to the low state of the water he found it difficult to float in many places. At one place he was obliged to walk about a mile. He was forty minutes in passing over Befa-tol Falls, some two miles in length.

#### WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1879. WIDOW OLIVER'S APPEAL-A MOTION TO DIS-MISS BEFORE THE COURT.

The suit of Widow Oliver against ex-Senato Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage, in which a verdict was rendered for defendant some months since, stands No. 78 on the present calendar of the court in General Term. The record and brices in the case have not been printed according to rule in consequence of the poverty of the plaintiff, and on the 3d inst. Mr. Cook, who with General Butler and Mr. Riddle appeared for defendant, filed a motion to dismiss for the above reason. This morning Mr. Peter, who appeared with Mr. Darnielle for the detendant be low, filed an assignment of reasons why the motion to dismiss the appeal should not be entertained, and asking that the appeal be heard. In this paper among the reasons given are because from her poverty she is unable to pay for the printing of the record and brief, and to dismiss an appeal under such circumstances would be a virlitigant: because the dismissal of the appeal under such circumstances would be in contravention of the spirit of our government, the constitution and laws of the land. They were all made to protect the weak and helpless against the oppression of the strong, and more especially to ignore what might be termed class legislation or the power of wealth to deprive the poor of their legal rights; because the issues in this case go direct to the character of a poor and helpiess female, and in themselves appeal in meted out to her the full extent of law and justice The counsel asked the Court to dismiss the peuding motion and direct the clerk to bring up the original papers that the legal questions involved in the appeal may be fully heard and determined by the Court. This motion will likely be argued next Mon

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL CODE OF OCEAN AND RIVER SIGNALS-PROPOSED ACTION OF OUR

GOVERNMENT AND OF OTHER NATIONS. The new international code of ocean and river ns on the water, just issued by the British govern ment, and mention of which is made in the HERALD's the code now in force in the United States. Its im portance lies in the interest which the British government, through its diplomatic representatives, has taken to secure its adoption by all maritime nations. The changes suggested by our government were of so unimportant a nature as compared with the existing law that fully a year ago the Secretary of the Treasury addressed a letter to the Secretary of State informing him that there was no objection whatever to our government giving its acquiescence to the code adopted by the English Board, composed of members of the British Admiralty, Board of Trade and Trinity House, and which subsequently gained the force of law by Parliament enecting the code into maritime legislation. Slight as the changes will be in our present code it will require Congressional action and Executive approval before the codes can be said to be identical for the tile marine of both Great Britain and the United States. 'The same is true of the other nations which have only given their acquiescence through their Minister of Foreign Affairs. Until the code is made statutory by all the nations masters of vessels will not be bound by it. Its adoption by the legislative branches of the different governments will make the code uniformly national and in combination ternational, it being for the interest of all that the code of signals and rule of the road at sea shall be served alike in all parts of the world.

By a strange oversight; the Navy Department was never informed of the proposed international code and heard of it for the first time through to-day's cable news from London. Of the twenty-five existing to the navigation of vessels of the navy hence the navy is quite as much interested in the information and proposed changes as the owners of our me chant marine. Germany, Belgium and Holland, as well as the United States, suggested changes in the code as finally enacted by the British Parliament; but it is understood that their acquiescence extends to the acceptance of the law as it now exists and that neither nation will insist upon any further amendment. The reactment of the code adopted by Great Britain will be proposed by the Secretary of State to Congress at its coming session and its nes sage asked in the interest of the safety of the lives and property of all traversing the sea.

# GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1879. A FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BOND STGLEN FROM

THE MANHATTAN BANK. The stolen five hundred dollar bond which was offered for sale by John Cotton at the office of Thomas & Shoemaker, Philadelphia, on Saturday last, reached the Treasury Department to-day in charge of detectives and officers of the Manhattan Bank. After a brief examination by First Comptroller Porter it was found that the number of the bond had been partially erased and otherwise altered. It was then referred to the chief engraver of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who almost instantly discovered the original which had been made in order to dispose of it with out creating suspicion. There is no doubt whatever now that the bond is one of those stolen from the Manhattan Bank.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE. Speaker Randall has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee on Rules, to be held in this city November 10, for the purpose of agreeing upon a report for submission to the House of Representatives early in December providing for a complete revision of the rules of that body.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NORPOLK Va. Oct. 7, 1879. The Board of Naval Inspectors will arrive to-morow by the Bay line to inspect the frigate Franklin which is the receiving ship of this station. Commodore George H. Cooper, the president of the Board, arrived on Sunday.

The steamer Standish left the Navy Yard this evening for Newport, R. L., where she will be used

evening for Newport, R. I., where she will be used for general services.

The training ship Minnesota having finished taking on 500 tons of coal, lett the yard and preceded to Hampton Boads this afternoon to prepare for the naval drill.

The apprentice boys of the Minnesota, to the number of several hundred, were out on parade this morning, under command of the officers of that ship and headed by its brass band. The Minnesota will be in New York by the 25th inst.

CHANGES IN THE DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1879.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1879.
Lieutenant J. W. Hagenman is ordered to ordnance duty at League Island Navy Yard. Master
C. D. Galloway is detached from the Hydrographic
Office and ordered to the training ship Saratoga
on the 16th inst. The orders of Lieutenant Richard
McCutts to the Nipsic are revoked, and he is ordered
to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of the
25th inst., from San Francisco.

# BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

HALIPAX, N. S., Oct. 7, 1879. Her Majesty's ship Griffin sailed to-day for Ber-

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7, 1879.

At a meeting of the City Council to-night a petition signed by summer residents representing several millions of dollars was presented, praying for the placing of hydrants on Believue and Narragansett avenues. The petitioners justly claim that they pay avenues. The politioners justly claim that they pay a large part of the taxes and contribute to purposes for which they derive no benefit; that their property is in danger from fire by the fact that the water reservoirs are not located in that section of the city where their property is located. Among the signers to the pelition are Mr. Isancroft, the historian; Mr. John Jacob Astor, Congressman Motton and ex-Governor E. D. Morgau, of New York. It is expected that the hydrants will be placed in position at once.

#### THE MEMPHIS EPIDEMIC.

CONSTANT DEMAND FOR YELLOW FEVER NUR-ES-YESTERDAY'S DEATH BOLL-AN AT-TEMPT TO BEMOVE THE SO-CALLED COTTON INJUNCTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1879. The prominent sick of to-day are W. H. Wendell and W. F. Boyle. The former was stricken down spected citizens, and was the last to retain charge of Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co.'s stores. East Sunday night, at the Peabody House. Mr. Wendell remarke that there was no yellow fever in Memphis, and if the Howards would disband no more sickness would be reported. He has been a strong opponent of th present quarantine regulations, and was chair-man of the meeting which recently protested against a further continuance of the rule The Howards sent him two nurses, W. F Boyle is connected with the firm of Wills & Wilderburger. He was attacked at noon and is said to have severe case. Neither of these cases has been reported to the Board of Health. The only ones reported to-day were Mary Rone and Eliza Thompson, duty by the Howards. TUESDAY'S DEATH LIST.

EDWARD VOLKMAR, aged 18, corner of Hernande and Union streets.

JOHN KOHLHEPP, aged 28, No. 42 Poplar street. DAN LYONS, aged 26, City Hospital. Mrs. JANE GOEBELS, aged 25, near Elmwood

Cemetery, beyond the city limits.

Of the sick, George Dashiel is dangerously ill.

Mrs. Key, the mother of Captain J. W. Key, is not expected to live.

Sam Long, a Chinaman, residing at No. 207 Main

treet, was furnished a nurse to-day by the Howards. His illness has not yet fully developed, but it is thought he has the fever,

J. P. Bone, secretary of the Board of Health at Wythe Depot, Tenn., twenty-two miles northeast, on the Louisville Railroad, telegraphed to-day that a suspicious case of fever had developed at that town. Drs. Ess and Winn left to-night at seven o'clock on a special train to investigate the matter. President Langstaff, of the Howards, accompanied the party. taking with him two nurses.

THE COTTON INJUNCTION. The following notice was served on N. W. Speers,

Jr.;

Please take notice that on Wednesday, the 8th of October, 1879, at 11 o'clock A.M., before the Hon. T. D. Eldridgo, sitting by interchange for the Han. A. W. M'Dowell, at the residence of T. C. Bettes, user the brick chuch in Chelsen, and within the taxing district of Shelby county, I will move to dissolve for want of equity on the face of the bill, and also upon the bill and auswer, the injunction granted in the above cause by J. S. Galloway, Special Judge, on the 24th day of September, 1879, and upon the further ground that the said J. S. Galloway, as such ispecial Judge, in the above the said J. S. Galloway, as such ispecial Judge, in the said J. S. Galloway, as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway, as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway, as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway, as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway, as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway, as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway, as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway as such possible J. Galloway as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway as such possible Judge, the said J. S. Galloway as such possible Judge, the said J. Galloway as such possible J. Galloway as such possible Judge, the said J. Galloway and Judge, the said J. Galloway as such possible Judge, the said Judge, and the said Judge, the

JOHN JOHNSON, Superintendent and Commissioner of Quarantine for the State Board of Health.

The Howards did not receive any donations to-day. The weather remains damp and cloudy. It showred at intervals and rain is still threatened. The thermometer has ranged between 67 degrees and 76

The illness of J. M. Williamson, who was stricken with the fever on Sunday night, is causing considerable comment. He was one of the first to be attacked this year, and was reported to the Board of Health late last July. He recovered and went on a trip North during the latter days of August. Three weeks ago he rehealth until stricken down as mentioned above His attending physician now says his first sickness was not yellow fever, but there are many here who believe the disease may attack a man every month. One thing is certain, every theory that has been ad vanced by the medical profession has been exploded by the present epidemic.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER AT CONCORDIA-A SERIOUS CHANGE-THE WARM WEATHER DEVELOPING THE DISEASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 7, 1879.

After six days' silence Concordia has again been heard from. Nine new cases of yellow fever and three deaths have occurred since the last report. The new cases are:—Mrs. Mayson, Mrs. Tape, Joseph Ziegler, John Scott, Gordon Norton, Alonzo

Atkins and three colored men.

The deaths are:—Mrs. Herndon, John Scott, Cors Ray (colored).

The latter death resulted from a relapse conquent upon over exertion during the early stages of

Sheriff Wilson, Joe Ziegler and Mrs. Mayson are among the critical cases.

colored people left in Concordia who have not had appeal was received here yesterday for help. The recent spell of warm weather seems to have revived

he disease in its worst form. In fact, all the later

#### cases are reported exceptionally severe. CHARGED WITH MURDER.

[BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 7, 1879.

John Malady, of Milton, Pa., and William Eckert and Frank Smith, were crossing the trestling leading to the bridge crossing the river at Nanticoke at an early hour yesterday morning, all in state of intoxication. The two latter, it is claimed, throw Maindy from the bridge, who fell a distance of twenty-five feet. Malady was picked up by the gatekeeper and died in a few moments. Eckert and Smith were arrested by the police and lodged in the County Prison at this place upon a charge of mur-

# MURDER BY A BROTHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 7, 1879.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 7, 1879.

Robert and Henry Butler, two brothers, started on a drunk last night. About four o'clock this morning the brothers quarrelled, when Henry got the post of Robert in the fight. Robert went to a neighbor, roused him from sleep, borrowed a revolver, came back, picked another quarrel with Henry, got the worst of it, and then pulled the revolver and shot Henry through the heart. The murderer was at once arrosted. The man who was murdered ar-rived here last night, and was to have visited his parents, who live at Hornellsville, N.Y., to day in company with the murderer. A Coroner's jury tound a verdict of wiful murder.

# FATAL ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., Oct. 7, 1879.
As Randolph Johnson, of Tolland, Conn., aged hunting, on Monday, a loaded gun lying against the seat was accidentally discharged, the contents enter-ing Johnson's left side and killing him instantly. He leaves a family.

# STRIKE ENDED

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 7, 1879. The New Central Coal Company, one of the largest hippers, are to-day giving out tools to miners, who will to morrow go to work at fifty cents per ton, the price demanded by the strikers. All other com-panies will soon start work at the same figure.

#### CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7, 1879.

The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day :-Alpha..... 17 Northern Beile..... 35

Alta 5%	Ophir 31 \
Belcher 3ta	Overman 9
Best & Belcher 17	Raymond & Eiy 114
Bullion 9	Savage 11 %
California 5%	Sierra Nevada 485
Chollar 6%	Union consolidated, 63
Consol'd Virginia 514	Yellow Jacket 15
Crown Point 4	Bodie 13
Eureka consol'd 25%	Potosi 5%
Exchequer 5%	Imperial 1%
Gould & Curry 10	Martin White 1%
Grand Prize 2	Mono 6%
Hale & Norcross 11%	Independence 1%
Julia consol'd 3%	Consolidated Pacific. 7
Justice 3	Mammoth 614
444.5	

# ARCTIC NEWS.

How Nordenskjold Passed Through Behring Strait.

"STEAMING LIKE A LORD."

Favorable Prospects for the American Expedition.

STARVATION ON ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

#### [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7, 1879.

The schooner Pauline Collins arrived yesterday at this port from the Arctic Ocean. I had an interesting interview this morning with her navigator, Captain Tucker Sands. He was first anxious to tell me that he had news of the Swedish explorer, Nordenskjöld making the northeast passage in the Vega. On the 18th of July last the Pauline Collins was lying at anchor off East Cape, when the lookout descried a steamer. It was nine o'clock in the morning, and all hands came up to get a good look at her.

THE VEGA'S TRITTMPHANT ADVANCE.

It was the first day after Nordenskjöld left his winter quarters and the Vega was in gala trim. It cannot be better described than in the lan guage of the hardy seaman himself:-

"He came steaming along like a lord. The Vega was aflying all her colors, covering the ship from the trucks to the decks, and firing guns every five minutes. It was very lively for that latitude."

#### EXCHANGING SALUTES.

As she passed the Collins dipped her flag and the Vega promptly returned the salutation. By the aid of a glass the officers and crew, it was distinctly seen, were evidently intensely pleased at seeing another vessel. There were some miles of ice intervening, or doubtless they would have spoken.

REJOICING ON THE VEGA. On the 19th or 20th a Russian steamer joined

the Vega at St. Lawrence Bay, taking provisions, coal, &c., to the triumphant explorer. Another schooner reported to the Collins that the officers and crews of the steamers "had a great time" and kept up the rejoicings with GOOD WEATHER FOR THE JEANNETTE. The Collins had been as far north as 68

deg. 30 min. north latitude, and confirms

previous reports favorable to the Arctic steamer Jeannette having fine weather, favoring winds and abundance of time to reach Wrangel Land before going into winter quarters. STARVATION AND DEBAUCHERY.

Captain Sands reports a frightful story from St. Lawrence Island, in the Behring Sea. Almost the entire population of the southeastern end of the island has perished of starvation. A party landed from the Collins and were

horrified to find 250 corpses in one field. The living had carried the dead away from the huts until at length, overcome themselves, they in turn died in the huts, and so remained. Everywhere the scene was frightful. One little girl the captain speaks of seeing stiff in death, with her head resting on her hand, while the body leaned over the remains of s

# AN AWPUL TEMPERANCE LESSON.

Mr. Sands attributes the starvation to rum Nearly every "trader" goes to the Arctic loaded with it, and so long as the liquor lasts the natives will not go fishing. Then it is too late, and starvation On the northwest end of the island about two revenue steam cutters are of no use to stop this traffic. The "traders" see the smoke and get out of the way or get rid of their contraband liquors before they can be reached. A sailing vessel of a hundred tons, he says, could end

#### the traffic. THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

INDICTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIREC-TORS BY THE GRAND JURY IN MONTREAL-GREAT EXCITEMENT-THE PROSECUTION TO RE PUSHED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MOSTREAL, Oct. 7, 1879. Considerable surprise is felt in financial and in social circles this evening over the action of the Grand Jury in relation to the Consolidated Bank lirectors, the more especially as the excitement consequent upon the recent allegations as to the im becility or roguery of Sir Francis Hineks, president, becility or reguery of Sir Francis Riness, president, and the remainder of the Board of Directors, was almost forgotten. Hardly a whisper had been breathed as to the intention of Mr. John Monk and others, and indeed it was not known that their complaint would ever come before the Grand Jury until he voice of the foreman proclaimed a true bill against Sir Francis Hincks, John Baxter Rennie, Robert James Reekie, John Grant, John Rankin, Hugh Mckay and William Walker O'Gilvie for wilfully and feld niously making false and deceptive statements to the hareholders of the Consolidated Bank in January and February last. The news fell upon the ears of those who heard it like a bombshell. As soon as the excitement of the court room had subsided Justice

those who heard it like a bombshell. As soon as the excitement of the court room had subsided Justice Monk announced that as no direct complaint had been meade to him he would not order a warrant to issue for the arrest of the parties. He characterized the affair as extraordinary, and the fact that the placing of the bill before the Grand Jury had not reached the ears of press reporters in court bears him out in the use of this adjective.

Mr. Archambault, Queen's Counsel, who will be prosecutor for the Crown against the directors, informed the Court that proceedings would be taken early in the morning, and that he trusted that these men would be ready to come before the Court and answer to the charge.

It will be remembered that at the bank meetings in question, held in January and in February, the shareholders, who suspected that something was wrong, were met with great firmness and a confident demeaner on the part of Sir Francis Hincks, who, it is alleged, represented the bank's affairs in the most glowing light, and showed that there were assets to a greater amount than the \$180,373 in deposits payable on demand, whoreas these assets comprised "bons" and worthless paper, by which firms had been accommodated that were not worth five conts on the deliar. It is alleged that only after the most persistent attempts to hide the real state of the case from the shareholders did the bubble burst. Mr. Monk, the prosecutor, is a retired lawyer, who claims that he lost \$24,000 through relying on the statements made by the directors at the February meeting. He, in common with hundreds of others, purchased heavily on the stock market at about thirty per cent in order to equalize his stock previously acquired at sixty and seventy per cent. What the directors will do is not known, but it is likely that they will follow the advice of Sir Francis Hincks, who will face the matter out in court. He lays the biame of the disaster upon Manager Rennie, who, after resigning, left the country, and is now a resident of St. Paul, Minn

NEW YORK PROPERTY CLAIMED.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 7, 1879. The Edwards family heirs and representatives from all parts of Canada have held a conference here in regard to the great estate claimed by them in New York city, valued at \$90,000,000. Legal proceedings are to be instituted immediately.